CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ORDER NO. 93-060

NPDES NO. CA0006165

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR:

RHONE-POULENC BASIC CHEMICALS CO.,
MARTINEZ PLANT
MARTINEZ, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay, (hereinafter called the Board) finds that:

1. Rhone-Poulenc Basic Chemicals Co., hereinafter referred to as the Discharger, submitted an NPDES Permit application (Report of Waste Discharge) dated January 4, 1989 for reissuance of NPDES Permit No. CA0006165.

2. The discharge of wastewater from the Martinez facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. 85-044, adopted by the Board on April 30, 1985, and amended three times with Orders Nos. 86-024, 87-079, and 87-157. Order No. 85-044 expired on April 30, 1990, but the executive officer extended it administratively by letter dated April 4, 1990.

3. The Discharger manufactures sulfuric acid by regenerating acid using spent acid, sulfuric acid sludges from oil refinery alkylation processes and the burning of sulfur. The plant will intermittently discharge treated wastewater, stormwater runoff, and treated groundwater into its deepwater outfall located in Carquinez Strait, a water of the United States. The treated wastes currently discharge into Peyton Slough, a shallow water body tributary to Carquinez Strait. Order No. 85-044 regulates the discharge to Peyton Slough.

4. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.

5. The following discharges, as described below, were included in the submitted Report of Waste Discharge and recent self-monitoring reports:

   a. Waste 001 averages 0.128 million gallons per day (mgd) ranging from less than 0.1 mgd to over 0.3 mgd during heavy rains, and consists of process waste, cooling tower blowdown, various scrubber and washdown waters, and stormwater runoff. The Discharger treats leachate from onsite cinder and slag piles in its Process Effluent

Purification (PEP) plant, prior to combination with untreated process wastes and stormwater runoff.

Combined waste treatment consists of pH adjustment, flocculation, settling, and neutralization in a series of ponds. The final treated wastes discharges through a deepwater outfall to Carquinez Strait, about 730 feet from the shoreline (Lat. 38°02'18", Long. 122°07'01").

b. Waste 002 contains indeterminate amounts of stormwater runoff from the CalTrans I-680 Benecia Bridge, and from the western highlands drain collection system on the Dischargers property. The runoff flows via an underground pipeline to a normally submerged discharge point in Peyton Slough (Lat. 38°01'57", Long. 122°06'41").

6. The Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan) on December 17, 1986, and the State Water Resources Control board approved it on May 21, 1987. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Revised Basin Plan) on December 11, 1991, with State Board approval pending. Both the Basin Plan and the Revised Basin Plan contain water quality objectives for Carquinez Strait and contiguous waters.

7. The Basin Plan initiated the Effluent Toxicity Characterization Program (ETCP) which requires certain dischargers, including Rhone-Poulenc Basic Chemicals Co., to monitor their effluent using critical life stage toxicity tests. Information generated from the ETCP includes toxicity test precision, test species sensitivity, and effluent variability to be used in the development of appropriate chronic toxicity effluent limitations.

8. The beneficial uses of Carquinez Strait and contiguous waters include:

a. Water Contact recreation
b. Non-contact water recreation
c. Navigation
d. Ocean commercial and sport fishing
e. Wildlife habitat
f. Estuarine habitat
g. Fish spawning and migration
h. Industrial process and service supply
i. Preservation of rare and endangered species

9. As a result of former metals recovery and copper smelting operations conducted by the previous site owners, the site and adjacent State owned lands contain large volumes of cinders and slag buried beneath it. This material generates low pH

groundwater leachate which the Discharger stores in two solar evaporation ponds, subject to the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act (TPCA). Order No. 88-174 required that these ponds be closed by December 31, 1991. Because of unforseen technical and permitting problems, the Regional Board issued Order No. 91-166 amending the pond closure date to December 30, 1994.

10. The Discharger constructed the PEP plant to remove metals from the accumulated cinder water thereby accelerating the emptying and closure of the ponds. However, the ponds remain full because the high salinity of the PEP plant effluent prevents discharge at any appreciable rate. The Discharger suggests diluting its combined wastewater discharge with Peyton Slough water to reduce the salinity and speed up the pond closure process.

11. On April 15, 1992, The Regional Board adopted Resolution 92-043 directing the Executive Officer to implement the Regional Monitoring Plan (RMP) for San Francisco Bay. The RMP is designed to collect information from industrial and municipal dischargers on concentrations of pollutants in water, sediment and biota from throughout the estuary. The Regional Board agreed to reduce the monitoring frequency of certain constituents discharged by Rhone-Poulenc in return for its participation in the RMP.

12. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21110) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

13. Effluent limitations and toxic effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 304, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

14. Effluent limitation guidelines requiring the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) have not been promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for this type of discharge. Effluent limitations of this Order are based on the Basin Plan, State plans and policies, current plant performance, and best professional judgement. The limitations are considered to be those attainable by BAT, in the judgement of the Board.

15. Under 40 CFR 122.44, "Establishing Limitations, Standards, and Other Permit Conditions," NPDES permits should also include toxic pollutant limitations if the Discharger uses or manufactures a toxic pollutant as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. This permit may be modified prior to the expiration date, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 124.5, to

include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as a part of this Order.

16. The Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to reissue waste discharge requirements for the discharge and provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

17. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The discharge of Waste 001 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum *
TSS	lbs/day	21.37	62.58
	kg/day	9.69	28.45
	mg/l	20	30
COD	lbs/day		95.96
	kg/day		43.62
	mg/l		46
Oil & Grease	lbs/day		10.43
	kg/day		4.74
	mg/l		5
Settleable Matter	ml/l-hr	0.1	0.2

* The maximum rate of discharge shall be 0.5 mgd with no limitation on discharge frequency

2. The discharge of Waste 001 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

Chemical Constituent	Units	Daily Maximum
Arsenic	ug/l	360
Cadmium	ug/l	15
Chromium VI[2]	ug/l	65
Copper[3]	ug/l lb/yr	37 7.60
Cyanide[4]	ug/l	25
Lead	ug/l	53
Mercury	ug/l	21
Nickel[5]	ug/l	65
PAHs[1]	ug/l	150
Selenium	ug/l	50
Silver	ug/l	23
Zinc	ug/l	800

[1] See Appendix 1 for term definition.

[2] Dischargers may, at their option, meet this limitation as total chromium.

[3] Compliance with the copper concentration limitation shall be demonstrated by January 1, 1995. The previous concentration limitation of 50 ug/l shall apply until that time. Compliance with the copper mass limitation shall be demonstrated annually upon adoption of this Order.

[4] Dischargers may, at their option, demonstrate compliance with this limitation by measurement of weak acid dissociable cyanide.

[5] Compliance with the nickel concentration limitation shall be demonstrated by January 1, 1995. A rolling 10-sample 90th percentile limitation of 85 ug/l shall apply until that time.

3. Waste 001 shall not have a pH less than 6.0 nor greater than 9.0.

4. Waste 001 shall meet the following acute toxicity limitation:

The survival of test fishes in a 96-hour static renewal bioassay of the effluent as discharged shall be a median value of not less than 90 percent survival[1], and a single sample maximum of not less than 70 percent survival.

[1] If one or more of the past ten samples is less than 70 percent survival, then survival of less than 70 percent on the next, eleventh, sample represents an effluent limit violation.

B. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place at levels that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses:

   a. Floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;

   b. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths;

   c. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;

   d. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;

   e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which will cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl, or which render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

2. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in waters of the State in any place within one foot of the water surface:

   a. Dissolved oxygen: 5.0 mg/l minimum. The median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.

   b. Dissolved sulfide: 0.1 mg/l maximum.

c.	pH:	Variation from natural ambient pH by more than 0.5 pH units.	
d.	Un-ionized ammonia (as N):	0.025 mg/l 0.16 mg/l	Annual Median; Maximum at any time.

3. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

C. Discharge Prohibitions

1. The discharge of Waste 001 to Carquinez Strait at any point at which the wastewater does not receive a minimum initial dilution of at least 10:1 is prohibited.

2. The discharge of all conservative toxic and deleterious substances, above those levels which can be achieved by a program acceptable to the Board, is prohibited.

3. The discharge of Waste 001 to Peyton Slough is prohibited as of 60 days after the start up of the deepwater outfall.

D. Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with the limitations, prohibitions, and other provisions of this Order immediately upon its adoption by the Board.

2. The Effluent Toxicity Characterization Program (ETCP) adopted by the Board in Resolution No. 87-107 on August 19, 1987, shall be delayed until after the pond closure date pursuant to Order No. 91-166. At that time, an ETCP schedule shall be developed to characterize the discharge of Waste 001.

3. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44, 122.62, and 124.5, the definition of the NOEL contained in Attachment A of this Order may be modified prior to the expiration date based on guidance issued by the State Board.

4. The Discharger shall investigate thoroughly, and

implement all reasonable treatment and source control measures to reduce the concentrations of copper and nickel according to the following time schedule:

	Task	Deadline
a.	Submit a proposal to Regional Board presenting source control and treatment options for the reduction of copper and nickel in Waste 001. This proposal shall assess the technical and economic feasibility of achieving compliance with the January 1, 1995 limitations specified in A.2. of this Order.	September 1, 1993
b.	Approval of Rhone-Poulenc's proposal described in Task 4.a. by the Executive Officer	November 1, 1993
c.	Commence work in accordance with the proposal and time schedule submitted pursuant to Task 4.a. as approved by the Executive Officer.	January 1, 1994
c.	Submit quarterly progress reports summarizing the work accomplished, work underway, problems encountered and foreseen which may affect compliance with limitations specified in A.2., and discuss steps taken to resolve such problems.	Each calendar quarter on the 15th day of the following quarter.
d.	Achieve full compliance with the limitations for copper and nickel concentrations in Waste 001 as specified in A.2. of this Order.	January 1, 1995

5. The Discharger shall not exceed the 7.60 lb/yr copper loading requirement pursuant to Effluent Limitation A.2. A copper loading credit shall be applied to Waste 001, as described below, provided the intake water from Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) exceeds 7.60 lb/yr.

Copper Loading Credit = CCWD annual Copper load contributed to Dischargers intake water - 7.60 lb/yr;

Intake CCWD copper loadings shall be monitored on the same days as copper loadings from Waste 001.

6. The Discharger shall achieve compliance with the rolling 10-sample 90th percentile interim nickel limitation of 85 ug/l until the full compliance deadline of January 1, 1995 (One nickel sample out of ten consecutive samples may exceed the interim limit of 85 ug/l without being considered a violation).

7. The Discharger shall conduct screening phase compliance monitoring in accordance with a proposal submitted to and acceptable to the Executive Officer, as part of its ETCP. The proposal shall contain, at a minimum, the elements specified in Attachment B of this Order. The purpose of the screening is to determine the most sensitive test species for subsequent compliance monitoring for chronic toxicity. Screening phase compliance monitoring shall be conducted under either of the following conditions:

   a. Subsequent to any significant change in the nature of the treatment plant effluent through changes in sources or treatment, except those changes resulting from reductions in pollutant concentrations attributable to pretreatment, source control, and waste minimization efforts; or

   b. Prior to Permit reissuance, except when the discharger is conducting a TIE/TRE, screening phase monitoring data shall be included in the NPDES Permit application for reissuance. The information shall be as recent as possible, but may be based on screening phase monitoring conducted within 5 years before the permit expiration date.

8. Waste 001 may be diluted with water from Peyton Slough for purposes of meeting bioassay requirements provided the Discharger completes the following to the satisfaction of Regional Board staff:

   a. Complete series of test documenting that the discharge of the Rhone-Poulenc effluent following pre-dilution with Peyton Slough contains less than or equal acute toxicity as found in the waters of Peyton Slough;

   b. Discontinue dilution when Rhone-Poulenc effluent achieves a salinity capable of meeting the acute toxicity requirement pursuant to Effluent Limitation A.4.

9. The Discharger shall submit a Stormwater Pollution

Prevention Plan to the satisfaction of Regional Board staff pursuant to Section A of the General Industrial Stormwater Permit by September 1, 1993.

10. The Discharger shall review and update annually its contingency plan as required by Board Resolution No. 74-10. Discharging pollutants in violation of this Order where the Discharger failed to develop and/or implement a current contingency plan will be the basis for considering such discharge a willful and negligent violation of this Order pursuant to Section 13387 of the California Water Code.

11. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of hearing provided the Regional Administrator, EPA, has no objection. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

12. The Discharger shall comply with the attached self-monitoring program as adopted by the Board, and as may be amended by the Board pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5.

13. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Board shall be signed and certified pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.41(k).

14. Pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.44, 122.62, and 124.5, this permit may be modified prior to the expiration date to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as a part of this Order.

15. Pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.44, 122.62, and 124.5, the definition of the NOEL contained in Attachment A of this Order may be modified prior to the Permit expiration date based on guidance issued by the State Board.

16. Pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows or has reason to believe (1) that they have begun or expect to begin, use or manufacture of a pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of a toxic pollutant not limited by this permit has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits included in 40 CFR 122.42(a).

17. This Order includes all items of the attached "Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements and Definitions" dated December 17, 1986.

18. The Discharger shall comply with all requirements prescribed by this Order for discharges through its deepwater outfall. Discharges to Peyton Slough shall comply with the requirements prescribed by Order No. 85-044, with the exception of the monthly mass limitations.

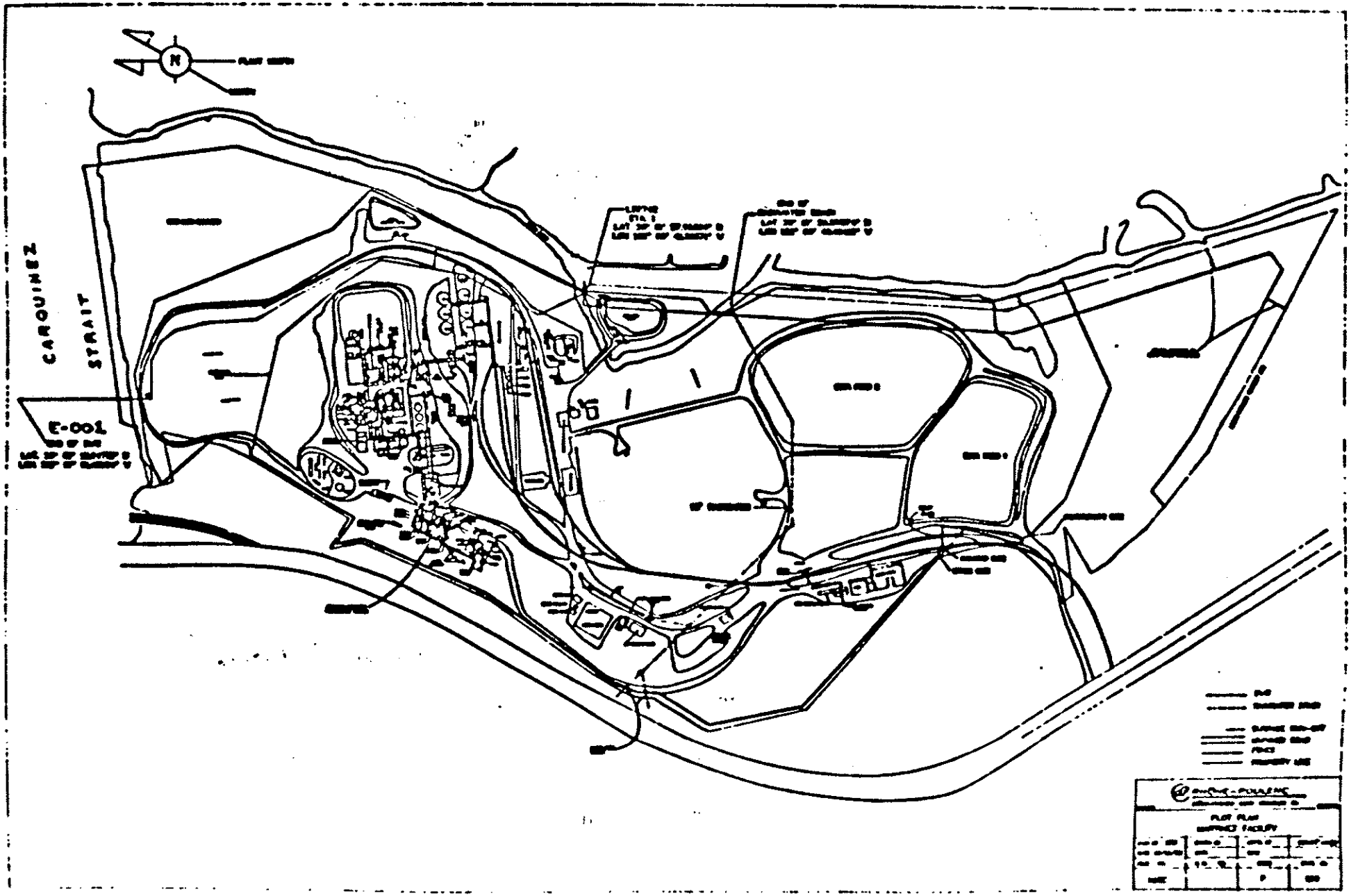
19. The requirements prescribed by this Order supersede the requirements prescribed by Order No. 85-044 adopted on April 30, 1985.

20. This Order expires on June 16, 1998. The Discharger must file a report of waste discharge in accordance with Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9 of the California Administrative Code not later than 180 days in advance of such expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

I, Steven R. Ritchie, Executive Officer do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region on June 16, 1993.

STEVEN R. RITCHIE
Executive Officer

Attachments:
Location Map
Standard Provisions & Reporting Requirements, December 1986
Self-Monitoring Program
Appendix 1 - Definition of Terms
Attachment A - Definition of NOEL
Attachment B - Screening Phase Monitoring Requirements
General Industrial Stormwater Permit - Section A


CARQUINEZ
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E-001

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR

RHONE-POULENC BASIC CHEMICALS CO.
MARTINEZ PLANT
MARTINEZ, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

NPDES NO. CA0006165

ORDER NO. 93-060

CONSISTS OF

PART A (dated December 1986)

AND

PART B

PART B

I. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING STATIONS

A. INFLUENT

Station	Description
I-001	At any point at which all process associated waste streams are present, prior to the treatment facility.

B. EFFLUENT

Station	Description
E-001	At any point in the 001 waste stream from the treatment facilities between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present, such that the sample is representative of the treated wastewater effluent.
E-002	At any point in the 002 waste stream from the Peyton Slough discharge point between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present, such that the sample is representative of the stormwater effluent.

C. RECEIVING WATERS

Station	Description
C-001	At a point in Carquinez Strait, 730 feet from the shoreline above the deep water diffuser.

D. LAND OBSERVATIONS

Station	Description
P-1 through P-"n"	Located along the periphery of the treatment facilities at equidistant intervals, not to exceed 200 feet. (A sketch showing the location of these stations will accompany each report).

E. RAINFALL

Station	Description
R-1	The nearest official recording National Weather Service rainfall station or other station acceptable to the Executive Officer

II. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTING

A. The Discharger shall record the rainfall on each day of the month.

B. The Discharger shall conduct visual observations of the stormwater discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant stormwater discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease discolorations, turbidity, and odor. "significant stormwater discharge" is a continuous discharge of stormwater for a minimum of one hour, or an intermittent discharge of stormwater for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

C. The Discharger shall retain and submit (when requested) the following information concerning the monitoring program for organic and metallic pollutants.

a. Description of sample stations, times, and procedures.

b. Description of sample containers, storage, and holding time prior to analysis.

c. Quality assurance procedures together with any test results for replicate samples, sample blanks, and any quality assurance tests, and the recovery percentages for the internal and surrogate standards.

D. The Discharger shall submit in the monthly self-monitoring report the metallic & organic test results together with the detection limits (including unidentified peaks). All unidentified (non-Priority Pollutants) peaks detected in the EPA 624 and 625 test methods shall be identified and semi-quantified.

Hydrocarbons detected at < 10 ug/l based on the nearest internal standard may be appropriately grouped and identified together as aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, and unsaturated hydrocarbons. All other hydrocarbons detected at > 10 ug/l based on the nearest internal standard shall be identified and semi-quantified.

E. The Discharger shall submit a sketch showing the locations of all ponds, treatment facilities, and points of waste discharge. This shall be updated by the discharger as changes occur.

III. SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

A. The schedule of sampling and analysis shall be that given in Table 1 (Attached).

B. Sample collection, storage, and analyses shall be performed according to the latest 40 CFR Part 136 or other methods approved and specified by the Executive Officer.

IV. MODIFICATIONS TO PART A

A. Paragraph D.1.a. shall be modified as follows:

Replace "...on varying days selected at random.", with "...as specified in Table I."

I, Steven R. Ritchie, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing Self-Monitoring Program:

1. Has been developed in accordance with the procedure set forth in this Regional Board's Resolution No. 73-16 in order to obtain data and document compliance with waste discharge requirements established in Regional Board Order No. 93-060.

2. Is effective on the date shown below.

3. May be reviewed at any time subsequent to the effective date upon written notice from the Executive Officer or request from the discharger, and revisions will be ordered by the Executive Officer.

STEVEN R. RITCHIE
Executive Officer

Effective Date 6/16/93

Attachments:
Table 1

TABLE 1

SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING, MEASUREMENT, AND ANALYSIS

Station	Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Frequency of Analysis
I-001	Flow Rate	MGD	Continuous	Monthly
E-001	Flow Rate	MGD	Continuous	Continuous
	COD	mg/l kg/day	Composite	Monthly
	Settleable Matter	ml/l/hr	Grab (4)	Twice/Month
	TSS	mg/l kg/day	Composite	Twice/Month
	Oil & Grease	mg/l kg/day	Grab (1) (4)	Monthly
	Fish Toxicity	Survival	Composite	Monthly(10)
	pH (2)	Standard Units	Continuous	Continuous
	Temperature	Celsius	Continuous	Continuous
	Turbidity	NTU	Composite	Quarterly
	D.O. (3)	mg/l % Satn	Grab	Monthly
	Arsenic	mg/l kg/day	Composite	Quarterly(11)
	Cadmium	mg/l kg/day	Composite	Monthly
	Chromium (total)	"	"	"
	Hexavalent Chromium	"	"	"
	Copper	"	"	Monthly
	Cyanide	"	Composite	Quarterly
	Lead	"	"	Monthly
	Mercury	"	"	Quarterly
	Nickel	"	"	Monthly
	Silver	"	"	Quarterly
	Selenium (5)	"	Composite	Quarterly
	Zinc	"	"	Monthly
	Phenols	"	"	Quarterly
	PAH's (6)	"	"	"
	Tributyltin	"	Grab	Once/year
	EPA 608 (7)	"	Grab	Once/year
	EPA 624 (8)	"	Grab	Once/year
	EPA 625 (9)	"	Grab	Once/year
E-002	pH	Standard Units	Grab	Each Occurrence (12)
	Oil & Grease	mg/l	Grab	"
	Visible Oil		Observation	"
	Visible Color		Observation	"

Station	Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Frequency of Analysis
C-001	pH	Standard Units	Grab	Once/year
	D.O.	mg/l % Satn	Grab	Once/year
	Temperature	°C	Grab	Once/year
	Sulfides	mg/l	Grab	Once/year
	Unionized Ammonia	mg/l	Grab	Once/year
P-1 through P-"n"	All Applicable Observations		Observation	Each Occurrence

Footnotes for Table 1:

1. Oil and grease sampling shall consist of 3 grab samples taken at 2 hour intervals during the sampling day, with each grab being collected in a glass container. The entire volume of each sample shall be composited prior to analysis. Each glass container used for sample collection or mixing shall be thoroughly rinsed with solvent rinsings as soon as possible after use, and the solvent rinsings shall be added to the composite wastewater sample for extraction and analysis.

2. Daily minimum and maximum shall be reported.

3. Receiving water analysis for sulfides should be run when dissolved oxygen is less than 2.0 mg/l.

4. Grab samples shall be collected coincident with samples collected for the analysis of the regulated parameters. In addition, the grab samples must be collected in glass containers.

5. Selenium must be analyzed for only by the atomic absorption, gaseous hydride procedure (EPA method No. 270.3/ Standard Method No. 303E). Alternative methods of analysis must be approved by the Executive Officer.

6. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons PAHs shall be analyzed using EPA Method 610 of the October 1984 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative methods of analysis must be approved by the Executive Officer.

7. Organochlorine and other Organohalide Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Toxic Pollutants shall be analyzed using EPA Method 608 of the October 1984 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative methods of analysis must be approved by the Executive Officer.

8. Volatile Organic Toxic Pollutants shall be analyzed using EPA Method 624 of the October 1984 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative methods of analysis must be approved by the Executive Officer.

9. Acid and Base/Neutral Extractable Organic Toxic Pollutants shall be analyzed using EPA Method 625 of the October 1984 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative methods of analysis must be approved by the Executive Officer.

10. Three-spine stickleback and rainbow trout shall be tested pursuant to Effluent Limitation A.4.

11. Arsenic must be analyzed for by the atomic absorption, gaseous hydride procedure (EPA method No. 206.3/Standard Method No. 303E). Alternative methods of analysis must be approved by the Executive Officer.

12. Each Occurrence shall refer to "significant stormwater discharges" on at least one storm event per month. These are continuous discharges of stormwater for a minimum of one hour, or an intermittent discharge of stormwater for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.